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THOUGHTS ON THE TIMES,

BUT CHIEFLY ON THE

PROFLIGACY OF OUR WOMEN,

AND

IT'S CAUSES.

ADDRESSED

TO EVERY PARENT—HUSBAND—AND MO-DEST WOMAN IN THE THREE KINGDOMS.

IN TWO PARTS.

SHEWING

FIRST—THE DANGER OF PUBLIC INCONTINENCE

--- THE ABSURDITY OF OUR FEMALE EDUCATION--- THE FOLLY, AND BAD TENDENCY
OF A FASHIONABLE LIFE—AND THE EVILS
THAT ARISE FROM FRENCH REFINEMENT—
AND SECONDLY—

HOW SELDOM MEN-MIDWIVES ARE NECES-SARY - - THAT THEIR PRACTICE IS DAN-GEROUS - - THAT IT IS REPUGNANT TO MODESTY — TENDS TO DESTROY THE PEACE OF FAMILIES, AND ENDANGER VIRTUE.

SECOND EDITION.

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PART THE FIRST.

CHAP. I.

On the Danger of public Incontinence.

"SO many are the Imperfections that attend the Loss of Virtue in Women," says Montesquieu,*—" and so greatly

B c are

^{*} Spirit of Laws, Vol. I. Page 147.

" are their Souls degraded, when

"their principal Guard is re-

" moved, that in a popular State,

" public Incontinency may be

" considered as the last of Mi-

series, and as a certain fore-run-

" ner of a Change in the Constitu-

tion. Hence it is," he adds,

" that the fage Legislators of

" republican States, have always

" required of Women, a parti-

" cular Gravity of Manners.

"They have profcribed, not on-

" ly Vice, but the very Appear-

" ance of it from their Repub-

" lics. They have banished even

ee all

" all Commerce of Gallantry—a

"Commerce that produces Idle-

" ness-that renders the Women

" Corrupters, before they are

" corrupted—that gives a Value

" to Trifles, and debases Things

" of Importance.

The very worst Governments have paid Attention to the Conduct of married Women. Under the Reigns of Augustus — and even of Tiberius, Penalties were inflicted on Adultresses. Yet in England — so far from having discountenanced the Prosligacy of

our Women of Fashion, the Legislature suffers it to be encouraged. Though Divorces are fo common - and fo many Adultreffes have been married by their Debauchers - Parliament have not yet passed a Law prohibiting the Marriage of the Adultress, with the Man for whom the has been divorced! Thus a door has been suffered to remain open, for admitting Libertines to pay their criminal Addreffes to married Women, under Pretence of Love, and a Defire of being united to them by Marriage.

an

Marriage. Though they may have no Intention to marry the Woman they find abandoned they are notwithstanding furnished with plaufible Excuses for those Professions of Regard, for which otherwise they could have no pretence.

The more Diffolute the Manners of a People are, the more eafily they are corrupted, and enflaved - is it not, then, the Duty of every honest Man to do his urmost to get a Law enacted, rendering it impossible for B 3

an Adultress to be married to the Man who has been the Caufe of her Divorce?—The Nature of Man must change, before Women cease to influence their Manners. The more abandoned our Women are - the more unprincipled will be our Men. If Women were virtuous, Men could not be tempted to violate Friendship - and break through every Tie that should be held Sacred. The want of Virtue in Women, renders them neglectful of their Husband's Interefis-and by ruining their Fortunes,

tunes, throws them at the Feet of Ministers. It poisons the Source of domestick Happiness -and drives Husbands from their Houses to seek Relief in Dissipation-and in communicating that Pestilence into the Houses of their Acquaintance, which has made their own, hateful. Thus the Contagion spreads — and its , Malignity acquires Strength by Circulation. In the Words of Montesquieu, it renders the Women Corrupters, before they are corrupted. It leads to Luxury-Extravagance - Want, - debases B 4 the

the Mind — renders it incapable of relishing any of those rational Pleasures for which it was formed — and which alone can afford it Satisfaction - - - and thus destroying all private Principle, removes the Foundation of public—and insures dead Majorities in Parliament, and a ready Acquiescence in the People.

Shall no Attempt be made to stop this devouring Fire, before it shall have destroyed every thing worth preserving on Earth - - - do-mestick Peace, public Interest, public Liberty?

Liberty?—The Conflagration rages -shall we not make a fingle Effort to check its Progress?— While yet it may be possible to quench the Flames, let us carefully remove whatever it shall be found can feed them. For my Part, I hold it incumbent on every Man to do his utmost to stop an evil, that is a Reproach to us, as a Nation — fullies our Name-and must, if not remedied, be our Destruction.

It is with this View I shall endeavour to expose those Causes, which

which I think lead to the Ruin of female Virtue. - I value not the Approbation or Censure of any but the worthy Part of the Community - and I hope the Motive by which I am actuated, will, in their Estimation, cover any Defects that they may find in the Performance. I protest that when I consider the present Mode of female Education - the Life our Women lead — the French Refinement that has crept into our Manners—how much Fashion has become a Tyrant - - - and, above all, that shameful, scandalous

lous Custom of employing Menmidwives - which our Women, now, without any Necessity, Modesty, Delicacy, Decency-or Respect to the Opinion of Mankind, with the greatest Effrontery, and Impudence, adopt-so far from being furprized at the Number of Women, who daily are detected destitute of Virtue - I am surprised to find the Number is not trebled!

CHAP. II.

On the Absurdity of our female Education.

be our Companion and Friend—to share in our pleafures and Afflictions—to heighten our Joys, and alleviate our Distresses, by her Participation.

To superintend over our Families

-pay

- pay Attention to our Interests -and render Home delightful, by her Society, Tenderness, and Affection. That Elucation, then, must be best, which is most calculated to form, and qualify the female Mind for those Duties, and Pleasures, which are to constitute, not only her own Happiness, but that of her Husband, Children, and Family. A young Lady should early be taught, that true female Excellence confists, not in being a Mistress of Music—a sine Singer, and Dancer -in being able to read French Novels,

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Novels, and converse fluently with French Libertines — but — in Modesty—Diffidence—Gentleness—good Humour—and a Defire to please.

For the same Reason that public Schools are proper for Boys, they are unfit for Girls. Men are to bustle in Life—and therefore the Assurance that is acquired by the Society of a Number of Boys, is rather of Use, than Prejudice --- but in Women—who ought to be all Timidity—bashful Reserve—

Tenderness - and Delicacy, a public School rubs off those very Qualities, that have been always allowed to form the characteristick Beauties of the Sex.

Public Schools not only teach Girls to be felf-affared, forward, and impudent - but they infallibly pollute their Minds, and initiate them in Vice. Though a Girl's Ideas be as pure as an Angel's on her Entrance into a Boarding-School - fhe cannot remain there any Time, without being as knowing in the Ways

of Pollution, as any Nymph in King's - Place. It is impossible it should be otherwise - for among a Number of Girls, there must always be some who are vicious -and one vicious Girl, is enough to pollute an Hundred. Though the Mistress should happen to be a good Woman, and ever so attentive to her Duty, (which very feldom is the Case) it is not in her Power to prevent this evil-for the Mischief is done, not in her presence, but in those private Hours of familiar Conversation, which the Girls cannot

be prevented holding among themselves.

The World is unhappily governed by Fashion. Scarce two, in a thousand, think for themfelves. People indolently go with the stream, rather than be at the Trouble of turning their Face against the Torrent. It is imposfible in any other Way to account, for the present general Abuse of female Education. It is impossible in any other Way to account, for the present general Blindness to the ill Effects that that arise from it. Because it is the Feshion to educate our Daughters, more for kept Mistresses, than good Wives - we neglect their Principles—we neglect their Minds—and if they are but good Musicians, Drawers, Dancers, and Mistresses of French, we foolishly think they are accomplished and that we have acquitted ourfelves of that Duty to them, which was incumbent on us, as Parents. By fending our Daughters to Boarding - Schools, we force them to affociate with vicious Companions - and therefore, though

though they should not become vicious, themselves - they infallibly become acquainted with Vice. They learn to be idle-extravafunt-to tell Lies-to regard nothing but Dreft, Shew, and Admiration. Liardly any Attention is used to their aforals-but the tennole Pains are taken to render them Miller of ----whit can actuar tend to make than gold brighters - good William good hade, or rethank Companional ---- Car ve he supplied if their ten ler Minds -according to think Mufic. · C 2

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fic, French, &c. &c. the only Accomplishments necessary for their attainment, neglect those Embellishments of the Mind that are invaluable?—

Dancing, I allow to be an effential, but let it be learned, at Home. It gives Ease, and Grace. A young Lady would, besides, appear very awkward at an Assembly, if she were obliged to sit still, for Want of so necessary an Accomplishment. But though I approve Dancing—I am against every Kind, but Minuets,

nuets, and country Dances. The new fashioned Dances are very unfit for modest Women. Allemandes, and Cotillions, are only proper for the Stage, and Dancing-Master's Balls. If the Spectator were now alive, I am fure he would not like to fee his Daughter turned and twirled about -first one way—then another— - at the fame Time that the Character of the Dance, renders it necessary for the Couple to leer for a long time at one another, during their various Attitudes, and Movements, in a C 3 Manner

Manner much too loose to be confiftent with that bashful Referve, and modest Deportment, so indispensible in the female Character. Those lascivious Dances, are out of Character, in England, and fit only for the Levity of France.

In the Name of Common Sense, let me ask-of what Use do we find Music, to married Women? - Since playing the Harpsichord has become so estential a Qualification, that even Innocence is to be given up for it's Sake-the Question is of Importance

portance-and Demands a ferious Investigation.

Ladies either excel-only Play tolerably-or have no Turn for Music. It they do not play well, their Time, and Money, have been thrown away. If they excel-it leads them to dedicate that Time to their Harpsichord, which should be employed to better Purpose.

When marrie!- Ladies either leave it off entirely—or make it a Bufinefs—I never knew a C 4 Medium.

Medium. If they leave it offof what Use has been their Excellence?——If they make it a Business, they commence mere Musicians. It leads them into a thousand Expences - a thousand Follies — a thousand bad Consequences. They are perpetually running after Concerts, and neglecting their Families - - - for what?-To be in Company with --- Singers, and Fidlers!!! Their Excellence renders them the Wives-not, of their Husbands, but of-the Public. Is it not natural for a Woman to value herself

herfelf on her Excellence—and to wish to have it generally admired?—Will not this, draw her from Home, except when her House can be crowded with Mu. sicanties? - Does she not then, live-more for the World, than for her Husband? - And is this proper?-Is it compatible with domestick Happiness? - She whose greatest Pleasure should confift in rendering herself agreeable to her Husband-in making his Home, more entertaining and pleafing to him, than Scenes of Diffipation, where nothing is heard but

but Nonsense, and unmeaning Compliment — becomes indifferent whether he approves, or censures -is pleased, or discontented -and leaving him to entertain himself in the best Manner he can, flies abroad to be approved by --- a Crossed! ---- I cannot bear to see a Woman of Fastien fit down to an Harpfichord at a public Concert — and hear her clapped by Strangers on finishing her Tune—as if the were a common Musician. To say no worfe, it throws her off that Level, on which it is her Duty to

move.

move. And after all-for what Excellence has the been applauded? She has been clapped, and extolled, because -- size bappens to have the Uje of her Fingers, and a good Ear! ---- In the Excellence on which she so much values herself-and for which she has made fuch a Sacrifice of Time, and mental Qualities fhe is at least equalled, if not furpassed, in every Theatre in London!!!----- In the midst of her Applauses, I cannot help feeling a fecret Regret that the ever learned a Note!-If to Sing -to play on the Harpsichord finely—to Dance, and speak Italian—is to be highly accomplished-it follows that, the public Singers—and female Teachers of Music, are --- are what?the most accomplished Women in England!!!

And French, too-of what Use to our Women, is French?-All Ranks of People—even our very Tradefmens' Daughters, must now forfooth be fent to Boarding-Schools to learn French, &c. as if there were no doing with-

out

out it! - To Gentlemen indeed, French is a very necessary Branch of Education — but except to those of our Women, who are to move in the very first Circle of the Court, it probably will be of no other Use than to enable them to read French Novels. that had much better have remained unintelligible. And even with Respect to our Ladies of the first Circle, I see no Reafon why it is any more incumbent on them to learn French, in order to converse with Foreigners of Fashion, who visit

our Court—than it was on those Foreigners, to learn English, to converse with our Lagies - and if the Motive of understanding our Women, has not had fufficient Weight with foreign Gentlemen-I think it might have as little with our Ladies of the field Bank. I have faid thus much of French, because the learning it, is pleaded as one of the Motives for a Bouding-School Education. I have argued against Music too, for the same Reason. I would not be understood, however, to mean that young

young Ladies should not be taught these little Accomplishments-but I infift that nothing can be more abfurd than to fee them made so much the Effentials of Education, as to have those Qualifications which really are essential, neglected to attain them. Let Music - Dancing - Frerch - and Drawing, be taught but let them be taught at Home. I would ask any Advocate for a Boarding - School, what is the Motive for fending my Child there? - Is it because there is a good Music-Master? I will send for

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for him to my House - since though I pay him ten Times more for it, my Daughter has fifty Times the Advantage, by his Attention being confined to her, which otherwise would be divided among her Companions. Is there a good Dancing-Mafter, Drawing - Master, &c. there? --I make the fame Answer.— If Families are at too great a Distance from these Masters, let the Parents, or Friends, go to fome large Town where they can be procured. The Impositions in Boarding - School Bills

are fo many—and the Expences fo great - that whoever can afford to fend a Child to one of those abominable Pest-Houses-Sinks of Pollution - Graves of all Goodness-can afford to change his Habitation for a Winter or two - - - and if he cannot-I am fure that young Ladies - whose Parents have not sufficient Money to spare, to enable them to afford going for a Winter or two, to some great Town - are the most improper, of all Women, to have their Heads turned topfy-turvy with Ideas of Ex-D pence

pence, Shew, outfide—and their Minds rendered unfit to be paired with Men, whose Fortunes will not bear to have their Houses turned infide out, for want of Œconomy, and of that Attention to their Interests, which it is necessary for Wives to pay. If a Man-whose Income, with Economy, is fufficient to enable him to support his Family - should notwithstanding find himself in Danger of a Goal, through his Wife's Extravagance and Inattention—would he be confoled in his Distress, by seeing ber run

ber Fingers, in good Time and Tune, over a number of black and white Pieces of Wood, faster than his Eyes can follow them? I should fancy not-especially if he recollected that his Distress arole from her having paid more Attention to those Pieces of Wood, than to his Guineas!-And even though we grant that he can afford her Extravagance and Inattention-yet Music, upon Music, will not always do. I am as fond of Music, as any Man should be - and have a very good Ear - - - but Har-D 2 mony mony-though very agreeable now and then, to the Ear-will not make up for the Want of an barmonized, and polished mind. A Man of Sense requires in a Wife, fomething more Substantial than the trifling Qualifications that are attained at a Boarding-School. To be educated for him, more Attention should be paid to her Understanding, than her Fingers-to her Mind, than her Body. Her Body should not be neglected - but Care should be taken that the should observe that the chief Attention of her Friends,

Friends, was paid to her Principles, and mental Endowments. A just Sense of the Deity-and of the Relation in which she stands to him, forms the Foundation on which every thing depends. It should early be impressed on her Mind that he is always present to her Actions, and acquainted with her Thoughts -and this will occasion that habitual Attention to her Thoughts and Actions, and Respect for her Conscience, without which it is imposible for any Woman to make either a good wife, or a D3 · good good Mother. The Almighty has fo formed our Minds, that it is impossible for any thing to convey substantial Satisfaction, if unaccompanied by a Consciousness of his Approbation-and as this cannot possibly be felt but by these, whose general Course of Actions are the result of a religious Mind-a Woman destitute of Religion, cannot have fuch a Relish for the innocent Pleasures to be found at Home, as will lead her to prefer it, to Diffipationand enable her to be uniformly chearful and agreeable to the Partner

Partner of her retired Hours, Like a Ship at Sea, without either Compass or Rudder, it is impelable for her to keep in a proper Course. Driven by every Wind that blows - directed only by her Appetites and Passionshow can she bear up against the Storm, or avoid being wrecked by the Temptations that furround her?-To prepare her for the Dangers she must encounter, fhe should be well acquainted with the Spectators - Fordyce's Discourses to young Women -Dr. Gregory's Advice to his D4 Daughters Daughters -- Mrs. Chapone's Letters on the Improvement of the Mind — Guardians — Ramblers— Adventurers — &c. — and if the knows the Histories of England, and of the Romans-fo much the better. This Kind of Reading, will inform, and polish her Mind-at the fame Time that it will guard her Heart. She should be well informed in all domestick Concerns, so as to be able to affift her Mother in the Inspection and Direction of the Family. A Novel should never enter the Doors, (except Lady Julia

Julia Mandevil'e, and Fielding's Works) for they give wrong Turns of Thinking - - - lead young Minds to form absurd Ideas of Characters ---- to expect to meet with those, which do not exist-and to act remantically, in order to Copy the Painting that is drawn out of Nature - and which abounds in every Novel I ever read, except the above, and perhaps one or two others, that I may forget. Add to this -Novels are full of warm Defcriptions - run entirely on the fubject of Love - convey very loofe

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loose Ideas—and represent vicious Characters, in a Light, that so far conceals their Enormity as to prevent their disgusting as they ought to do. Young female Minds should be carefully attended to-they need no Incentives. The Temper, and Disposition should be wetched from the Cradie, and corrected, where necesfary. Thus educated - a young Woman is formed to be her Husbard's r tional Friend - - - entertaining Companion --- (endeated to him, in a Manner the most tenuer, and affectionate!) at the fame

same Time that she is the prudent Director of his Family, and Guaraian of his domestick Interests.

THESE are the Essentials that should be attended to, in female Elucation Every Thing else should be viewed, only as secondary Objects. But in the present Mode of female I ducation, what ought to be only fecondary Objects, are made iffentials, and the Essentials are neglected. Who can wonder t ... our Women are fuch giddy, drefted up Dolls without without Solidity - without Principle? - A good Disposition natural Understanding - and having worthy Parents - may - and I dare fay frequently does, get the better of every Disadvantage refulting from a fashionable Education—and may refift the dangerous Effects of bad Examples - but I should hardly conceive that Parents would chuse to send their Children into an House, where Numbers are ill of the Pestilence - on the Presumption, that because they have found Rodies Bodies, and good Constitutions, there is a Possibility that they may escape the Contagion.

But it may be faid, that "Girls go to Boarding-Schools, " to learn good Breeding, as well " as Music, French, Drawing, " Dancing, &c." Parents, and the Company which visits them, must be very ill-bred People, indeed, if their Society be not at least as instructive, and polishing, as that of the Children, Governesses, and Mistress, to whom young Miss is to be sent. I believe

believe that at most, if not all of these Schools, the Mistress generally lives in her Parlour and only goes among her Boarders at particular Hours of the Day. I know that in one of the greatest Schools near Town, the Miltress goes in among her young Ladies, but once a Dayjust before she takes her Airing in her Carriage. The young Ladies live all Day together, with a Governess or two * - and yet

^{*} These Governesses cannot be fit Companions for young Ladies - (to fay no worse -) since few, if any of them,

this is the Life it seems, that is to polish them, more than the Company of their Mother, and her Friends! --- But the Truth, is, too many Mothers, now a-days, prefer the Company of their Admirers, to that of their

are Gentlewomen — and none of them accurrenced to living with People of Fashion — so how can they be capable of Teaching Breeding? They can teach French, it is true — perhaps, Work — but they cannot form Manners, of which they themselves are Ignorant. I now speak of those who are English. With respect to the French Governesses — they are still worse — for, of them, we can know no more than that they have a good Address — and can teach French, and what-

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Children—and would rather degrade themselves, in the Eyes even of their Paramours, than fulfil their Duties to the Almighty, their Husbands, and their Children!—

Having fent Miss off from her Boarding-School — where she has

ever else they are known to be qualified to convey a Knowledge of. What they were in France, must remain unknown. How can we know but that they were Prostitutes? — Are such Women proper Governesses for our Daughters?! — What can be expected but that the Pupils turn out in Life, conformable to the Instructions of such Instructors!

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thus

(in general) exchanged any Modesty - Bashfulness -- Innocence, and Love of Truth, that she carried into it - for Assurance -(infallibly for a perfett Acquaintance with Vice) a Turn for Extravagance - Contempt of Frugality and Readiness at inventing Falsehoods, and concealing Truths -(for this is admirably taught Ladies, by fearching them for Fruit, and Letters, on their returning from Visits - which leads them to put any Billets for their Friends, or Fruit within their Stays, or other Concealments -

E

thus preparing them for Intrigue) --- from a Seminary, where she has, ninety Times in an Hundred, been fitted more for a kept Mistress, or a Bagnio, than a rational Companion, and Mother of a Family - let us now attend her into the World - and inquire whether the bad Propensities she has contracted, or encouraged at School, are likely to be removed, or restrained, by the shifting of the Scene.

C H A P. III.

Bad Effects of Fashion, and French
Refinement.

OUR young Miss of Fashion — being now finely
accomplished for the World---(though without any other Idea
of Religion, but what has been
the casual Result of saying the
E 2 Catechism

Catechism ty rote - and now and then going to Church, to mind every thing, but the Service! ---) bids Adieu to School, or to her French - Governess in order to enter on that endless Train of Amusements, for which she has long sighed. Routs, Balls, Masquerades, Operas, Plays, Ranelagh, and Vauxhall engross her whole Attention. She fees fcarcely any Thing but Grimace - hears hardly any Thing but trifling Chit-chat. Finds every Body flying from Thought - and amused by Follies, hardly fit for Children. Sees nothing but Levity all round her—People grinning at Nothing, like Ideots—for Nothing can be faid without a Smile, and a Giggle—and those who can force it, with the best Grace—are the best bred!

Eagerly on the Watch for Admiration, she is not a little mortified by observing, that for one Beau who pays any Attention to her, at least Twenty are assiduous in their Court to the married Women - - - but she is comforted by observing, too, that E 3

her Case is not singular - and that all the unmarried, are in the fame Situation. She is confoled by looking forward to the Moment, when she may, by Marriage, be entitled to the fame Crowd of Followers — and this renders her less solicitous about the Kind of Husband which may happen to be her Lot, since she finds that she can pick and chuse afterwards, whom she pleases to be her Attendant, and yet be just as well received, and as much carefed by respectable Characters, as if her Life had been irreproachable.

able. She sees married Women ride out every Day with diffipat. ed young Men - and no more Notice taken of it, than if it were consistent with either Decency or Safety. In the Spring, what can be more Innocent than to be conducted by an admiring Attendant into a Nursery of Sweetsto indulge him with the Opportunity of culling Flowers for her Breaft?! ---- She frequently hears it whispered that such a Person is "IN LOVE with Lady ____," and never finding the Monner of Expression, censured, E 4 concludes

concludes it to have been proper - and that Nothing is easier than for the noble Passion of LOVE, to be felt by a Gentleman, for another Man's Wife. Nay - she observes, too, that the very Lady whom she had heard remark the "Love" of the admiring Man of Fashion, for - - his Friend's Wife - never fails to invite the Sighing Follower to every Party in which the Object of his foul Passion is to make one! ---- This may furprize her at first, perhaps - but it soon grows too familiar. She observes that Women

Women of the first Fashion, make it a Rule - and that though it is impossible but that it must be remarked by others, as well as herself, yet these good-natured, very convenient Ladies, are nevertheless treated with as much apparent Respect, and Regard, as if they were not fo ready to affift in providing Empleyment for Doctors Commons. Unfounded in Virtue, herself - - ignorant of what is due to the female Character - and of the Affront, the bigh Indignity which a Man offers to the married Woman

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Moman whom he presumes to Address with Declarations of his Attachment — or even to follow, with his Assiduities - - and reconciled thus by daily Observation — how can we be surprised if she thinks Adultery a Peccadillo — and that if she can but avoid public Detection, she is guilty of no Offence?

Thus prepared to make a good Wife, our young Lady of Fashion is probably addressed by some Peer, who wants her Fortune—and she joyfully accepts

his Hand, to obtain - - - - not ene Title - but two - the first, to a Coronet - the second, to take that full swing - the Pleafure of which, in Idea, she had so often anticipated. She thinks it would be very gothic, as well as very inconsistent, to imagine that Love in the smallest Degree necessary before Marriage, which in fix Weeks after it, would be confidered by every well-bred Person, as a Proof of Rusticity, and shocking Manners. And it is really very immaterial what were the Motives that influenced them -

them — fince whether they loved each other or not, the Bufiness, most likely will terminate the same way at last - only in Proportion to the Degree of Love, it will be fo much the longer delayed, or fooner haftened. It is impoffible that any Love can withstand the Lives, which good Breeding renders it incumbent on them to lead. Fashion requires that they should affect Indifference, even though they should feel it not - and, at last - what only at first was Affectation - becomes real! - They are hardly ever together together through the Day - and if they should happen to be at the fame Party at Night, they would blush to be seen near each other, though perhaps both, at first, wish it otherwise! - Habit at length prevails—and the Company of neither, becomes necessary for the other's Happiness!-He, fashionably flirts it with other Women - and she, ceases to be insensible to the attention of furrounding Admirers. At first, perhaps, she permits their Assiduities-merely in Compliance with that Tyrant Fashion, which she fees

fees no one wish to disobey - - but_at last! accustomed to every Man's Company, more than to her Husband's - fome Man, either more artful, or more agreeable than the sest, discovers a weak Side - adapts his Manners to her Ideas - and under the Cloak of Friendship - - - mere Friendship, winds his Steps, at respectful Distance-'till, by imperceptible Advances, having at length attracted her Pity - his Eufiness is soon Accomplished. He proceeded on fure Ground, from the Moment that he was certain

certain she perceived his Attentions, and yet did not wish to avoid giving kim Opportunities of paying them. He could not wish for greater Encouragement, than to fee her smile on him with Complacence, and converse, without restraint - after be bad given Marks of his Regard, and of his Wish to be her Attendant. He knows, that if she be not an Ideot, she must be sensible that he can have but one View, and that that View, cannot be honourable. A married Woman, therefore, cannot be seduced - because from

from the first Instant that she perceives a Man's Approaches (and Women are too quick-fighted in fuch Affairs, to be believed, should they pretend Blindness) she knows that Adultery is his Object, fince he can have no other — and that unleis she means to inform him, (in Language not to be misunderstood) that She is not shocked at the Idea of it, she should shun him as she would a Pestilence. This is the Time, to fly - for after this, the same Behaviour that is due to a common Acquaintance - - -

even a Smile - becomes, to bim, Encouragement. This is the Moment that affronted Virtue should put on it's native Dignity - for after this, it is too late. Chastity, cannot understand - and not rejent. A Smile then fays - - - " I will." Here female Virtue must be wrecked, unless this Rock be flown from. If a Woman be simple enough to imagine that a Man would be at the Trouble of attending her, and of infinuating himfelf into her Regard (throwing away his Time) from platonick Friendship

F

— and

- and a cold Admiration of her Charms, without any criminal Defire to render them jubjervient to his L - t — the has a large Share of Vanity — and a very contemptible Understanding. Or if the flatters herself that the can play with Fire, without burning her Fingers, she will infallibly fall a Victim to her Folly and like the poor Moth which gayly flutters it's few Circles around the Candle, unhurt she will at last as blindly share it's Fate.

Unhappily for this Country, French Refinement has varnished Crimes, fo as to conceal their Deformity. "Gallantry," is much too gentle a Term, for Adultery. We soften away Offences, fo as to hide their Colour. If Women who yet are virtuous, heard Dutchesses, Marchionesses, Countesses, &c. branded with the scandalous Name they deserve, on swerving from Virtue-shocked at the Name of Wh--, their Minds would shrink with Disgust from the very Idea of deserving it. And since Women hear thus F 2 daily

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daily of the AEI, that merits it - why should that Act be softened to their Ear, by any Term that does not shock it? - The more the Name shocks - the better. Because the Word Wh- flocks, it is the very Recson why a virtuous Woman should hear it given to an Adultress. Can any Term be too opprobrious for the Woman of Fashion, who by defiling the Marriage - Bed, proves herself capable of committing any Crime to which she can be prompted by Pas-Ston? - If any buman Tie - any Sense

Sense of Duty to God, or Man - any Shame for the present or Fear for the future, had been capable of operating on her Mind - she would not have dared to do an AEt, for which perpetual Infamy is the Reward. A Mind, thus callous to every Feeling that can restrain - is equal to any Villainy to which it can be tempted. The Moment she gave up Virtue, she put all her Faculties under the Direction of the Man who debaucked ber - for he who had Influence to make her hold the F 3 World

World - every Law, and Cenfure, divine and human, at Defiance - might make her rob -Murder - do any Thing - if he were Villain enough to exert himself to effect it. He has already led her to do her utmost, like a Thief, to defraud her Husband's Relations of that Rank and Property, of which her spurious Issue may rob them. He has already led her to prove herself destitute of every Principle that can Dignify the Sex - incapable of being restrained by any Tie that should influence the Heart.

After

After fuch a Proof — after fuch a Sacrifice — if the does not proceed on, to other Crimes, it can only be owing to her Paramour's not having a Disposition that can require it.

It is this that renders the Crime of Adultery, so particularly heinous in Women. When a married Man commits it, he throws out no Defiance to the World – for the World think too lightly of the Offence. He makes no Sacrifice of Character. A Man cannot sink to a Level

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Level with an Adultress, till he has forsaken his Post in Battle.

Courage is the male Point of Honour — Chastity, the female.

By a Man's committing Adultery he runs no Risk of defrauding his younger Brothers, and Relations, of that Rank, or Fortune, to which, in Failure of his having Issue, they would have a Right. The Woman, risks every thing - gives up every thing. She, therefore, whose Appetite, and Passions, are so much her Mistress, as to force

force her thus to risk - thus to give up, every thing to satisfy her L-t- proves herself ready to do any thing, to which she can be prompted by her Paffions. It is for this Reason, that "without Chastity, Beauty " is unlovely," and Birth, contemptible. Our Women of Fashion should be told, that when they swerve from Virtue, the bigher they have been raifed by Birth, the lower they fink beneath the Level of Strand Strumpets. In - as - much as the Sacrifice, (which the Wretches of the

the Streets made, on deviating from Virtue,) was less valuable - they in Proportion, proved themselves the less abandoned.

The good Breeding, now in Fashion, is ruining us. By it's procuring from People of distinguished Worth, and Honour — the same apparent Regard and Attention, to profigate Characters - that are paid to those whose Lives are unexceptionable the virtuous, and vicious - the respectable, and abandoned are put on a Level. What an Encourage-

couragement to bad Characters! What a Discouragement to the good! - Is no Distinction due to Merit? No mark of Disapprobation to the abandoned? -How can we wender that public and private Virtue are turned out of Doors?

We have every Symptom of a State running headlong to Destruction. The adventitious Gists of Fortune, are alone regarded - and, thus - REPUTATION is at NO PRICE.

PART THE SECOND.

CHAP. I.

On the Necessity of this Publication, in Desence of female Viriue.

UT though the Mode of female Education, and the Manners, 10w abfurdly in Mallion, have been found such fruitful Parents

Parents of Irreligion, Vice, and Impudence - yet their Operation on the Conduct of our Women, is weak - fcarce worth mentioning, when put in Competition with the Effects, that are produced by the abominable Custom of employing Men - Midwives. The former - breaking Ground at a Distance - and by regular Approaches winding it's Way - batters, and undermines the Defences - - - - but the latter -SCALING THE WALLS AT ONCE, storms by a Coup de MAIN - and the CITADEL, already

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already IN THE HAND of the Enemy, is left entirely at his DISCRETION.

Really the Custom of employing Men-Midwives, unnecessarily is so flagrantly in Breach of Modesty and Delicacy * — ap-

* It has become fo much the Fashion to make Use of the Word Delicacy, when Modesty is intended to be expressed by it — that Habit reconciles many, to the understanding Delicacy in that Sense, which it could by no means otherwise express.

Modesty, and Delicacy, mean two very different Things. To be immodest, is infinitely more culpable, than to be indelicate. Indelicacy, is much too gentle a Word—and it does not convey the proper

pears—so ABANDONED on it's very first View — that if it were

Meaning. A Woman may be immodest, without being indelicate—and she may be indelicate, without being immodest. How, then, can Delicacy, be with Propriety fubflituted for, Mode by? - It would be ind'licate for a Woman to come down to Breakfail, with her Night-Cap, and Bed-Gown on - but not immodest. It would be indelicate for a Woman to talk of the Operations of Physic, in gross Terms, before Company-but not immodest. It would be indelicate for a Woman to go to a certain House in a Garden, before Men but not immodest. On the other Hand, it would be immodelt for a Woman to admit, or take, indecent perfonal Liberties -but not indelicate. A Woman is immodest, when she goes to Ded to a Man, who is not her Husband - but not indelicate. There are Acts, which are at the same Time, both indelicate and immodest.

not for the Ease, and EF-FRONTERY with which we fee it daily practifed by fo many Women - and the aftonishing Indifference with which we find it permitted by their Husbands one would absolutely think it as needless to use any Arguments to expose it, as to write a Treatise to prove that Women

The Liberties taken by a Man-Midwife, prior to Labour - are immodeit, but not indelicate - but during Labour - both Modesty, and Delicacy, are at once violated .-Since the World has been to strangely led by Fashion, to misapply Delicacy, for Modefty-it was necessary I should explain the different Senses, in which I shall always use these Words.

who commit Adultery, are not chaste!

The only Way we can charitably account for the prevailing Custom is, by concluding that our Women are ignorant how much Modesty and Decency are violated during the Attendance of Men - and that they are deceived by an Idea that Men are safest. In Justice to their Husbands, too, we must suppose their feeming Indifference, proceeds from the same Causes. After having once fubmitted to the G

84 On the Necessity of

the shameful Violations, Women submit to them again, because the Opinion of the peculiar Safety of Men, still continues — and the Breach in Modesty having been already made, they feel the less shame from the Idea of a Repetition.

It is intended by the following Pages, therefore, to convince modest Women, that except in very singular Cases, Men are not only unnecessary, but really not so safe as experienced Women - - - and that the Practice

of Modesty, Delicacy, and Decency. Indulging strange Men in such Familiarities, infallibly blunt those fine Feelings, which are a strong Guard to Virtue.

To those who are prejudiced, or have no Sense of what is due to female Modesty—I say nothing. There are People on whom Arguments are thrown away. I write not to the Winds.

It will be faid by the Friends of the male Practice, that "this G 2" is

" is not fit to be read by mo-" dest Women." They have nothing else to fay. It is their dernier Resort. Unable to defend their Practice, they have nothing for it, but, if posible, to prevent, these Objections being attended to. Those Gentlemen and Ladies, whose superabundant Modesty may lead them to think this, unfit to be read by a modest Woman in her Closet - (only because it endeavours to paint such a Picture of the Practice, as may induce her to refolve not to adopt it-) should

should recollect that the Features of the original must be distorted, indeed-if only a faint Copy be thus difgusting. Their great Regard for Modesty, it feems, would lead them to suffer a virtuous young Woman to precipitate herself into the most immodelt, indelicate, dangerous Practice-through ignorance of the Violations to which she must submit, and the Danger she may run - rather than give her the necessary Information of both, in the most decent Terms by which she can be convinced of her Error, and faved from certain Pollution! -

If a modest Woman thinks a Man-Midwife, more fafe than a Woman - how can she be convinced of her Error, if no one points out the Dangers attending their Practice? - If we point out the Dangers attending their Practice, how is it possible to avoid being explicit on those Heads, in which the Danger consists?—If a modest Woman intends to employ a Man-Midwife, because she is ignorant of the gross Violations

tions that enfue-how can she be dissuaded from her Purpose, if no one places those Violations in a Striking Light? We have no alternative, but either to point out the Dangers—and the Violations in Colours that are likely to make an Impression—or fail in the Purpose for which we write?—This Book, therefore, fo far from being improper for modest Women, is particularly necessary for their Perufal—unless Parents and Hufbands would rather wish their Wives and Daughters to BE actually polluted, (by the most immodest G 4

modest Liberties and Familiarities, of which Imagination can form an Idea -) than have those Wives and Daughters diffuaded from employing a Man-Midwife, by being shewn how unnecessary he is - how much less safe than a Woman -- and how repugnant his Practice, is, to Modelty.

If a Lady - by having inadvertently strayed into a too retired Spot, were on the Brink of being carried away by Men, who intended to Defile her the Moment she was in their Power -- - and

--- and if a Gentleman, who happened to be bathing not far off, flew infantly to her Affistance, and by that Means refeued her from the impending Danger - would that Lady's Husband or Father, rather wish that his Wife or Daughter had been actually polluted by her Asfaulters - than faved from that Pollution by that Gentleman, merely because he had not waited till he had put on theje Clearbs, which would have delayed him too long to have been in Time to resease for? I shall put

92 On the Necessity of, &c.

on every Garment that the Exigency of the Moment will permit — but I will not wait for fuch covering, as would render my Effort useless.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

How very seldom a Man-Midwife is necessary.

Thas been allowed by the ablest Anatomists, that Labour is Nature's Work. If the Assistance of Men-Midwives were requisite, the World could never have been peopled. To suppose any

any more Art necessary, than what can be taught by Experience - would be to arraign the Goodness and Wisdom of the Almighty. In England, the Cuftom of employing Men, is only of modern Date. It is but lately that our Women became fo depraved. For the Honour of the female Character be it spoken -even in London-in the midst of the reigning Depravity, there are many Ladies of the first Rank, who employ Women and fuch a Number have their own Sex to asset them, that Encourage

Experience? - In fact, Experience is the best Instructor. Art is too apt to encroach on Nature—and where the Province is Nature's-for once that Art may be of Service, it will nine hundred Times do Mischief. Even Doctor Smellie fays, that * " For " further Illustration, and to in-"form young Practitioners that " difficult Cases do not frequent-" ly occur, fuppose, of three "thousand Women in one Town or Village, one thousand shall

^{*} Vol. I. Pages 199 and 200.

Man-Midwife is necessary 97 66 be delivered in the Space of " one Year, and in nine bun-" dred and ninety of these Births, " the Child shall be born without " any other than common Af-" fistance." What is to be understood by common Assistance is obvious -- - fuch Affiftance as one Country female Neighbour can afford another. And even of the remaining ten, the odds are great, that that there will not be one which requires the Crotchet * -

A sharp Instrument, used by Men-Midwives to kill a Child in the Womb.

and that is the only Case, in which the manual Affistance of a Man, can be requifite, provided there be a Woman of Eminence employed. When an Operation is to be performed - and that Operation is to be done, out of fight, indisputably a Man becomes necessary. But even in this Case, it is not the Assistance of every common Apothecary, who chuses to write " Man-Midwife" over his Door, that will avail - it must be fome skilful Surgeon — or the Woman had better, and with infinitely

finitely less Risk, take her Chance, than be faved from immediate Death (and that far from certain) too probably only to have wretchedness entailed on her, for a Year or two of a miserable Life. Dr. Smellie adds, in the next Page, that " next "Year, let us suppose another " thousand Women delivered in " the same Place; not above " three, six, or eight, shall want " extraordinary Affiftance;" and the extraordinary Affiftance requifite for these three, fix, or eight, out of the thousand, is only H fuch,

fuch, as every Midwife of the least eminence, is qualified to afford. I know a Lady who had as cross a Labour as ever occurred - and, notwithftanding, was as fately delivered, as fhe could have been by the first Man in London - she had only a common Midwife, in a Country Town, two hundred Miles from London. If the had employed a Man, it is fifty to one the Child would have been Croicketed - that is murdered - and the Lady, most probably, wounded or torn! -How

Man-Midwife is necessary 101 How can the Affistance of Men. be necessary when even a Man-Midwife of such Eminence as Dr. Smellie, confesses that in TWO THOUSAND Labours, there shall only be TWENTY which require any other Ashsance than the Labour-Pains? How much less, then, can the Affistance of Men be necessary, when, even eighteen of those twenty, are deemed laborious, only because the Affistance of rurning, and bringing by the Feet is requisite—which every Woman of Experience is as able to perform,

H 2

as

as any Man in London? -There cannot be a greater Error than that the Knowledge of Anatomy is necessary for any Cases, but that unhappy one in many thousands, where the Child must be killed in the Womb. Every Woman of Experience must know the Situation of the Parts in which she is to operate. They are fo plain, and obvious, she cannot miss her way -and if the Child is to be turned-there needs no Knowledge of Anatomy to distinguish an Hand from a Foot—or an Head from

Man-Midwife is necestary 103 from any other part - by the feel. Her Road is so plain before her, that the cannot mistake it. An eminent Man-Midwife to my Knowledge, went much further in his Computation than Dr. Smellie has done - for he declared, after a Practice of thirty-fix Years - that he had never met with even a fingle Cafe, in which a Woman of Experience might not have done the Business, as well as he could. I know a Midwife, too, who has brought above fix thousand Children into the World, and H 3 never

never met with a Case, that required a Man.

And are there not Numbers of the Faculty, who have Women to deliver their own Wives? - I could Name a Score. Is it to be supposed that they would employ Women, if they thought Men safcst? — Have they less Affection for their Wives, than other Men? or are they to be conceived uninformed on the subjest? - The Man-Midwife of greatest Eminence in London, has a Erother, who is as Eminent

Man-Midwife is necessary. 105 nent a Surgeon. The Wife of the latter, employs a Woman. Can we require further Proof that Men are unnecessary? -Would it not be Time enough to employ a Man, when the Case is found to be that ONE in many thousands, that requires it?—It has been shown that the most celebrated Men - Midwives have computed, that out of two thousand Labours, only twenty shall require more than common Affistance - than what Right has any Woman to imagine that she is not to be among the one H 4 thou-

thousand nine hundred and eighty, of the two thousand? - Yet, if, for Arguments fake, we were to let the Chances be equal, (instead of nineteen bundred and eighty against twenty-) should not female Modesty turn the Scale, in Favour of a Woman - Nay, if the Chances were even reverfed - and instead of being nineteen hundred and eighty—to twenty, that the labour Pains, unassisted, will do the Business - we admit that it is nineteen hundred and eighty, to twenty, that a Man will be requisite - should not a modest

Man-Midwife is necessary 107 modest Woman be satisfied with having a Man in waiting, ready - and rather take the Chance that she may be one of the twenty, in two thousand, than pre-resolve on exposing her Perfon, wantonly, in a scandalous Manner, to a strange Man, before the knows that her Case is to require it? - How much, then, do those Women deserve to be shamed, and pointed at, in every Company - who, fetting all Decency at Defiance, pre-refolve to employ a Man though the Chances are

108 How very seldom, &c.

many thousands to one, that her Case will require only the Assistance of an experienced Woman?

C H A P. III.

Men-Midwives — where unnecessary
— not so safe as Women.

WISH to be always understood to be arguing, only against the annecessary Employment of a Man-Midwise. There are particular Situations, in which a Weman may be taken in the Coun-

110 Men naturally disqualified.

Country, in the last Months of Pregnancy - which - if no Woman of Eminence be at Hand-indisputably require the Assistance of a Man - if a Man be near, whose Character for Humanity, and Prudence — as well as for Skill in bis Profession is unquestionable ---but if only a common Country Man-Midwife, be within Distance - the Lady had infinitely better trust to Nature, and take her Chance, than rifque being ruined by an ignorant Pretender to Knowledge. Or - if unhappily, a Case in many thousand, should

Men naturally disqualisted. III
be the Woman's Lot — then —
though the most eminent Midwise
in the Kingdom, were present, I
would be the first to advise
sending for a Man. In these
Cases, every Objection is obviated.
No Modesty is violated. But
when Men are unnecessary, they
frequently do Mischief, which an
experienced Woman would avoid.

It is impossible in the very Nature of Things, that a Man can be as cool as a Woman. His Sex renders it impossible. To imagine otherwise, is either

112 Men naturally disqualified.

to be very little acquainted with the Nature, and Feelings of a Man - or very ignorant of what passes on such Occasions. Let fome Men - Midwives pretend what they will, certain Freedoms must produce certain Consequences - till the Nature of Things change - and natural Causes cease to produce natural Effects. I speak of that Circumstance, in this Chapter, only as it may affect the Woman's safety.

If a Woman lay in imminent

Danger, indeed — owing to her

being

Men naturally disqualified. 112 being unhappily one of the very few who require a Man-Midwife - then the Man's Thoughts unless he were worse than human, would be fo entirely engrossed by the poor Woman's great Danger, as to leave no Time no Vacancy, for other Ideas to enter. In those numberless Cases, on the contrary, where an experienced Woman is sufficient, it is impossible but that a Man's Thoughts must rove, while every Part of a pretty Woman is exposed to his uncontrouled Freedoms-and be knows at the same

Time

114 Men naturally disqualified.

Time that she is in no Danger—and that a Woman could have done as well, if his fair Patient had had Modesty enough to induce her to employ one.

But Men - Midwives, in general, * pretend that the Situation in which Women then are, prevents the Difference of their Sex being capable of producing it's

^{*} There are many, however who have been honest enough to confess that they have been inflamed to the highest Degree possible. The Thing speaks itself. Decency will not permit me to relate the Esset that has been produced by it.

Men naturally disqualified. 115
natural Effects on their Thoughts
and Passions. They pretend, too,
that the Number of Women
who pass through their Hands,
tends likewise to render them
insensible.

Now — with respect to the first — the Pretence can impose on none who are the least informed on the Subject. Women are very frequently in what may be termed Labour, for a Day or two before the Birth, and perhaps more — and yet, notwith-

116 Men naturally disqualified.

standing, are well enough to walk about - fit at Table with Company - in every respect the fame as to their Persons, as they were before the Midwife was fent for. Nay - in almost every Case, they have Pains for some Hours, that render it necessary to have their Assistant with them, to be ready, (not knowing the Instant when the Labour may come on in earnest -) at the fame Time that they are not in that Kind of Labour, that can render their Persons less capable

Men naturally disqualified. 117
of exciting natural Sensations, in
one of a different Sex.*

And with regard to the Pretence, that the Number of Women with whom they take Liberties, prevents their being affected by them—this is as absurd as

* If otherwise, how came it that a Man-Midwise of great Practice in this Town, examined a Woman of Fashion, by the Touch, and yet thought her Labour so distant, that he lest her—and the Child was born, notwithstanding, before the Doctor's Carriage had driven sive Minutes from the Door?— The Doctor was sent after—but not found, 'till an Hour after the Birth!— What a Situation for a Woman to be in, for an Hour!

the other — fince if taking Liberties with a great Number of Women, prevents their producing natural Effects, the wild young Men of London would not live as they do. It is the very Variety that makes the Number of no Consequence. Every new

— She was in Labour, when the Doctor touched her—but so little did Things appear to him in that State, that, he left her. This proves that a Woman may be—and generally is—in such Labour as to require the Presence of her Assister, for Hours prior to the Birth—though she may not be, and seldom is, in a Situation that can counteract the natural Feelings of a male Assistant.

Men naturally disquelified 119 Woman, raises a new Idea. Does a Man's being called a Doctor - and his perhaps wearing a great Wig - alter that Nature which he received from God? - If he be in Health, can he go to a pretty young Woman of Fashion, and proceed immediately to take what Freedoms he pleases - and yet remain as unmoved as if he were handling a Block of Marble?! - - - - -She is now and then in Pain, it is true - but she has Intervals - and can he help feeing the Person with whom he is so I 3 free

120 Men naturally disqualified. free — can he help thinking who She is - and what he is about? - A Man-Midwife is not a Piece of Wood! The Doctor does not divest him of the Man. But can any Person be simple enough to imagine otherwise?!-- have not too many Midwife Doctors been detected in crim. con, with their favourite Ladies, to render Argument on this Head necessary? - Was not Doctor Morley, the famous Man-Midwife of his Day, detected with Mrs. Biker? - Have not

Danger from Digitation. 121
But do we want Instances that
Men-Midwives have the Sensations natural to their Sex?

"But" it will be faid, "what "fignifics their Feelings? How "can their Passions being in-"flamed, enclanger a Woman's "Safety?" - It leads them to bandle, unnecessarily - under Pretence of dilating the Paffage. It leads them to use so much Friction, prior to Delivery, that the Parts are pre disposed to inflame. It cannot be wendered if the great Distention that attends the Birth . · I 4

122 Danger from Digitation.

Birth, produces an Inflammation in Parts that have been DIGI-TATED, perhaps for Hours.*

Digitation will certainly dilate for

* Smellie, Vol. I. Page 261, "The os " externum " (Entrance of the Vagina) "must be gradually opened by introducing the Fingers one after another, in Form " of a Cone, after they have lubricated with Pomatum, moving and turning 66 them in a semicircular Motion, as they " are PUSHED UP. If the Head is to "low down that the HAND cannot be 66 introduced HIGH UP in this Form, let 66 the Parts be dilated by the Fingers "turned in the Direction of the Coc-" cyx, " &c. &c. &c. - Must not this unnatural Friction inflame, and excoviate Parts of exquisite Sensibility - and render the Listention afterwards, apt to occa-

Dasger from Digitation. 123

the Time — but as it must inflame, in a greater, or less Degree — it absolutely indisposes the Parts for the necessary Distention

fion an Inflammation? That there is Danger of this, is proved by the following Extract. Vol. I. Page 225-Smellie. "Also in lingering Cases, when the "Woman is weak, the Head large, or "the Pelvis narrow, you may affint the "Delivery by gently firetching both the " os externum and internum" (the outfide Entrance, and Mouth of the Womb) " with your Fingers, in Time of the 66 Pains, which will encrease the fame, " as well as dilate; but this is only to be "done when absolutely necessary, and with " Caution, for fear of INFLAMING " and LACERATING the Parts "_ by which, many Women of Fashion, - and

124 Danger from Digitation.

- and thus counteracts the very Purpose of the Friction. Nature never intended that Women should be thus teized, and fiddled with, while she is disposing every thing by gentle, Degrees, for the wonderful Act, which

lose their Lives! — What Folly is it to run such a Risk, when, by supporting with Broth, Rest, and Laudanum—the lings my Labour would be found to be kindly intended to dilate, by gentle Degrees, Parts that could not, without Danger, in ber particular Situation, be more suddenly distended, without Hazard. The medling Man-Midwise, too often preterds to direct Nature! The soolish Woman, who needlessly employs him, often suffers by it.

Danger from Digitation. 125 the knows best bow to perform. Every Pain has it's Office. Interference, retards it's Effect. Men are every Way improper on fuch Occasions. They are as unfit to handle an Infant, as to digitate it's Mether. A Woman knows by Experience, the Tenderness, and Sensibility of the Parts-the therefore has a Symputhy, and fellow-Feeling for her Sex, of which a Man, by his very Sex, is incapable. A Woman, is naturally qualified for that Office - for which, a Man, is as naturally inexpectated. In

general

126 Men naturally disqualified.

general, the Hands of Women, are small fost, delicate - - - the Hands of Men, large, hard, coarse. The very Name, demonstrates that their Office is unnatural. MAN - Mid - WIFE is a Contradiction in Terms! -It is a manifest Absurdity! -What can be more ridiculous? It implies a Thing, that is neither a "Man," nor a "Wife," but is "MID" both! ----"MAN -- - - mid - - - WIFE," must consequently be a Monster in Nature!!!

Danger attending the, &c. 127

But if there were no oher Objection against Men, their unfortunate Knowledge of Instruments, should be deemed sufficient. Men, know how to baften the Birth - nay - to force it and this unhappy Knowledge, too frequently tempts them to hurry Matters - by which they often do great Mischief - and sometimes, irreparable. To convince People who chuse to be at the Trouble of making Use of their Senses, I shall present them with a few Extracts from the Fourth Edition of Doctor Smellie's Trea-

128 Danger attending the

tise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. He was one of the most eminent Men-Midwives in Town, about twenty or thirty Years ago. When the Reader has finished these Extracts, he will judge of the Mischief that must have been done by Men - and whether it is possible that Women can be so safe in the Hands of Men, as in those of their own Sex.

Page 259, Vol. I.—" Even " in these Cases, indeed, the last " Fillet, or a long Pair of For-" ceps, ceps, may take such firm

66 hold, that with great Force,

" and the strong Purchase, the

" Head will be delivered: but

" such Violence is commonly fatal

co to the Woman, by causing such

" an Inflammation, and, perhaps,

" LACERATION of the Wo-

e man, as is attended with Mor-

se tification. "

Vol. II. Page 462. — " As

" the Resistance was great, I gra-

" dually encreased the Force, and

"though the Forceps slipped

" feveral Times, I at last deli-

" vered

130 Danger attending the

" vered the Head, by grasping

"the Handles more firmly, and

" pulling up towards the Pubis.

66 But the Perinæum * was torn

" by the sudden Delivery, because

"I did not then know how to

" make the proper Turns, and

" proceed in the flow and cauti-

" ous Manner which I have fince

" adopted. The Child's Head

c was squeezed into a longitudinal

" Form, flattened on the Sides, with

" a deep Impression on the Cranium

" above the Ears; and from an

^{*} The Partition, between the Passage of the Birth—and the Anus.

Indentation on the os frontis, by a " Blade of the Forceps, which " had been fixed on that and " the Occiput, I discovered that the Ears were not to the "Sides, as I had imagined." Only think of putting up fuch an Instrument, (and in the Dark too!) into such a Place --- then fixing it to the unformed Scull of an unborn Infant - - " grasp-"ing" it (the Instrument) firm-" ly" - and then pulling with encreased force "!!! --- Think, too, of the great Danger of enclosing some Part of the Woman K in

132 Danger attending the

in the Forceps, at the Time they class the Child's Head!!!
----- How easily, thus in the Dark, might such an Accident happen! ---- How many Injuries have been done by Men, to the insides of Wombs! ----- Heavens! The Idea makes ones Flesh creep with Horror!

Vol. I. Page 255. — "The Disadvantage attending all Fil-" lets, * is the Dissing them:

^{*} Another Method of pulling Children out of the Womb.

ec and

and though this last is easier " applied than the others; yet " when the Vertex presents, the " Child's Chin is fo pressed to " the Breaft, that it is often " impracticable to infinuate the "Fillet between them, and if it is fixed upon the Face or " hind head, it frequently flips off, in pulling: but, granting it commodiously fixed, when " the Head is large, or the "Pelvis narrow, to ve are dece liged to pull with great lines, "THE FILLET WILL GALL, " and even CUT TO TIP. K 2 "VERY

134 Danger attending the

"VERY BONE, and if the Child COMES OUT ON A SUDDEN, in consequence of vio"lent pulling," gracious God! what an horrid Idea!) "the ex"ternal Farts of the Woman are
"in Danger of SUDDEN LA"CERATION." Such is the Danger—and such the Use of, the Fillet.

Vol. II. Pages 465 and 466.—
"After he had fixed these pro"perly" (the Forceps) "he tried
"several times, in vain, to bring
the Head lower. Finding how"ever

ever that the Forceps did not "flip, but kept a firm hold, he " refolved to try and make one " Effort more, and after pulling " with all his Strength, and mov-"ing the Handles of the For-" ceps over the Pubis, he got " the Head delivered; yet not " without bending backwards that Blade of the Forceps, that was " next to the l'ubis. She was delivered of a dead Child " about Noon." It would have been a Miracle hall it been alive! The Woman "expired the next " Morning! " - Think of a K 3 ftrong

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Strength, with a pair of Forceps introduced far out of fight, and fixed to an Infant's tender Head!

----- Now hear Dr. Smellie's Answer to his former Pupil, the Man-Midwife, who had informed him of this Brutality.—

"Sir — I received yours of

"July the 16th—which I ought

"to have answered before this

"time: since you attended me,

"I contrived the last Forceps

"with shorter Handles, on pur
"pose that too great Force

"might

" might not be used. No doubt, "I should perhaps have been "tempted even to use as great "Force as you did when there was " so good a Hold; but yet you "may consider HOW MUCH "THE SOFT PARTS OF A "WOMAN MUST SUFFER, "BY THE BENDING SO "STRONG AN INSTRU-"MENT AGAINST THEM, " AS THE BLADE YOU

I take for granted I need inftance no more Cases, to con-K 4 vince

"SEN'T ME."

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vince an unprejudiced Reader of the Danger of these abominable Forceps. Their very Nature, not only enables a Man-but in the Language of Doctor Smellie, tempts him to exert his Force, inconfistent with Safety. Hands, are the best, and most natural Instruments. Is a Child to be torn thus from the Wemb?!---Hurrible Idea! - Satisfied that I have transcribed enough to convince by rea onable l'erson of the Danger of Intruments, I shall shock my Readers with no more fuch inhuman Relations-but refer whoever can remain unconvinced, to Dr. Smellie's two Volumes.

If it be faid that these Passiges should not be read by Women, because they will frighten them -I answer, that there is no occafion for their being read by those Women who do not intend to employ a Man Midwife, wantony, before they know that then Tale is one of many thou and. But if a Woman des intend to employ a Man, notwel feardise the Cultum is so indecent, and unnatural -it is better better she shou'd be frightened, by reading this Book — than risk being injured, perhaps irreparably, in Parts of the most exquisite Sensibility.

As it may be urged that "For"ceps are never used, but in
"Cases of Emergency"—the following Transcript will shew the
contrary—fince Dr. Smellie directs the Use of them, even
when the Labour is natural, by
the Head's presenting fair.

Vol. I. Page 265, — "When "the Head presents fair, with

"the Forehead to the Sacrum, "the Occiput to the l'ubis, and "the Ears to the Pelvis, or a "little diagonal; in this Cafe, "the Head is commonly pretty well advanced in the Basin, "and the Operator feldom mif-"carries in the Use of the For-"ceps. Things being thus fitu-" ated, let the Patient be laid " on her back, her Head and "Shoulders being somewhat reised, " and the Fr ** cb advanced a "little over the Side or Fect of "the Bed; while the Afficants " fitting on each side, support her " Legs,

"Legs, at the same Time, keep-

"ing her knees duly separated and

" raised up to the Belly, and her

6 lower Parts always covered

with the Bed Cleaths, that she

" may not be apt to catch Cold.

"These Precautions being taken,

" let the Operator place himself

"on a low Chair, and having

"lubricated with Pomaium the

"Blades of the Forceps, and

"alfo his right Hand and Fin-

" gers, Slide first the Hand gently

cinto the Vagina *, puit g it

c along in a flette ed Perm, be-

^{*} The Passage for the sirch.

[&]quot; tween

"tween that and the Child's "Head, until the Fingers have " passed the os internum; then, "with his other H. nd, let him " take one of the Blades of the Forceps from the Place where "it was deposited, and introduce "it betwixt his right Hand " and the Head; if the Point or "Extremity of it should stick at "the Ear, let it be slipt back-"wards a little, and then guid-"ed forwards with a flow and " deliberate Motion: when it " shall have passed the os uteri" (Neck of the Womb) "let it be " advanced

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" advanced still farther up, until "the rest at which the Blades cs lock into each other, be close to "the lower Part of the Flead, or "at least within an Inch thereof. "-Having in this Manner "introduced one Blade, let him " withdraw his right Hand, and "infinuate his left in the same "Direction, along the other fide " of the Head, until his Fingers " shall have passed the os inter-" num;" (Mouth of the Womb) "then taking out the other "Blade from the Place of CON-"CEALMENT, with the Hand that is disengaged, let it be "applied to the other fide of "the Child's Head, by the same "Means employed in introduc-"ing the fiest; then the left "Hand must be withdrawn, and "the Bead being embraced be-"tween the Blades, let them be "locked in each other. Having "thus fecured them, he must " take c firm Hold with BOTH " Hands, and when the Pain " comes on, begin to turn the " Head from Side to Side, conti-"noing this typesion during e every Pain, until the Vertex " appears

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"appears through the os exter-"num, and the Neck of the "Child can be felt with the "Finger, below the os Pubis; " at which Time, the Forehead out the Perinæum like " a large Tumour: then let him " stand up, and raising the Han-" dles of the Forceps, PULL the "Head upwards also, and the "Forehead being turned half "round upwards, the Perinæum 44 and the lower Parts of the os " externum," (the Entrance of the Vagina) "may not be tore." Here we find that Nothing is left left to Nature! An Operation -which ought to be entirely her own - is taken quite out of ber Hands - and put into those of a Man - who interrupts her in her Business, with Instruments out of Sight! ---- And this, too, we have found, even "when the "Head presents fair!" - Can we conceive this long Operation carrying on, in the Dark, without trembling for the Woman, who lies exposed to such rough Handling with Iron Forceps?! - A Woman, on the contrary - happily ignorant of these Methods to and sensible of the Pains of Labour — presumes not to turn Nature out of it's Course, but patiently waits the Moment when she is to assist, not with Bledes of Steel, but Hands which inform her what she touches, and what she is about?

But it may be faid that the Friends can always observe when Instruments are going to be used — and can prevent it. The following Transcript proves the contrary.

· Vol. I. Page 264. - "The "Woman being laid in a right "Pelition for the Application of "the Forceps, the Blades ought ce to be PRIVATELY conveyed " between the Feather-Bed and "the Cleaties, at a small Dif-" tance from one another, or on ceach Side of the Patient: that "this Conveyance may be the " more easily effected, the Legs es of the Informent ought to be ce kept in the Operator's side "Pockets. "Thus provided, when " he fits down to deliver, let him " spread the Sheet that hangs ec over L 2 .

150 Danger attending the, &c.

" over the Bed, upon his Lap,
" and under that Cover, take out
" and dispose the Blades on each
" Side of the Patient; by which
" Means he will often be able
" to deliver with the Forceps,
" without their being perceived
" by the Woman herself, or any
" of the Assistants."

If it be faid, that though Inflruments can thus be concealed, yet there are a few who have entirely laid them aside — and that, therefore, their Practice is not liable to these Objections —

Men-Midwives not, &c. 151

I answer, that those who never use Instruments, bear a very small Proportion to the Numbers who do. Besides, if they do not use Instruments, vet they all digitate, by way of dilating the Passage and the Danger of excorrating, or inflaming the Parts, by unnecessary, unnatural Friction, is of itself sufficient to render their Practice not so sefe as that of experienced Women.

But suppose we were even to grant that there may be some few Men, who neither digitate,

L 3 nor

what follows? — Why all that can be drawn from it, is, that there are fome few Men who are AS SAFE as Women! —— In

* I believe that Doctor Hunter never uses Indruments — for I have heard that he strongly condemns the Use of the Forceps, in particular—and that he inculcates, that Labour is Nature's Work. This is greatly to his Honour, and he cannot be too much praised for it. I have so high an Opinion of his Mnowledge—Skill—Humanity—and Tenderness—that I cannot declare my Convision that Men-Midwives are not so safe as Women—without particularly excepting Doctor Hunter from the general Rule. I make no Doubt but that there may be some few others, whose Practice is equally safe.

Cases where there is no Danger, their Excellence consists, in acting, like an experienced Woman. May I not, then, beg leave to ask, why a modest Woman might not as well employ her own dex, at first, (till her Case has been found to be One in many Thousands) as wantenly pre resolve to have a Man, whether me flery, or not - though that Man is to be applauded, and deemed fafe, only in Proportion as he is known to all like a Woman of Eminence?

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C H A P. IV.

Men-Midwives violate Modesty -and endanger Virtue.

in very extraordinary Cases, the manual Assistance of a Man-Midwise is unnecessary — and that his Digitation, and Instruments, render his Practice frequently productive

There are many People who ignorantly imagine, that when Women are in Labour, their fituation is fuch, as to render them inferfible to every Thing, but their Pain. It is to this Ignorance, that I in a great Meanorance, that I in a great Meanorance,

fure

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fure attribute the Ease with which new-married Women reconcile their Minds to the Idea of having a Man-Midwise—and the Indisference with which their Flusbands acquiesce in their Choice. It is therefore necessary that both should be undeceived.

When those regular Pains that indicate approaching Labour, come on—the Assister must necessarily be sent for, as it is impossible to know the Moment of the Eirth. When the Person arrives who is to assist, an Examination must

- end endanger Virtue. 157

must be made by the Touck, to know whether the Head prefents fair. If the Examiner be a Woman, she will be fatisfied with knowing that all is right - and will patiently wait near her, to be ready to affift when the Birth approaches - - - but if the Affilter be a Man, his Examinations will be frequent, in order to digitate with Pomatum, under the Idea of dilating the Possinge.

In this Situation the Woman may be, from one, two, or three — to five, ten, twelve Hours,

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or more - and if we except those Moments, during which she is under her periodical Pains, she is just as we'll as before the Labour seized her. I know a Lady, who has often been for twelve Hours, so much in Labour, (in Pain, every eight, or ten Minutes) that the Midwife could not have ventured to leave the House for a Moment - and yet, so little in a Situation to prevent ber attending to every Thing around her, that she came down Stairs, to Dinner - to Tea - and to Supper-fat at the Head of her own Table,

- and endanger Virtue. 159

Table, with fome Friends — and was delivered before Bed Time.

Now will any Person of the least feeling for female Modesty, fay, that it is not grossly violated by a strange Man's being the Attendant of a Woman, for Hours - - - handling her, whereever be pleases, and for as long as he pleases - during Moments, when she is in a Situation to be as sensible of the Violations, as at any Period of her Life?-After the Birth, she must be exposed to this Man's View,

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too—as well as Touch—if he
pleases *, while disensaging the
Child, binding her round—and
preparing her for Bed.

I repeat it, does the Man's being called, Doller - render those

*And there are of these Men, who, do please. And — strange Inconsistency! there are Ladies who submit to all these seandalous Exposures, with surprizing Estrontery — whose Modesty, notwithstanding, would, I make no Doubt, be quite shocked, if, on getting off their Horse, or out of their Carriage, their Fetticants stuck, and discovered their Knee! - - - What a Farce! — They would pretend to be ashamed to show their Legs — and yet feel no Shame on showing their ******!!!

Liberties

Liberties — those Exposures — the less Indecent? — Does it obliterate the Idea in her Breast — does it obliterate the Idea in his — that she is, a Woman — and that he is, a Man? — Can it remove those natural Sensations, to which it is no more in our Power to be insensible, than to add to our Height?

And even though for Argument's Sake, we were to grant, that no natural Senfations are excited, at the Time — will it be faid that there is a Pombility to prevent

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prevent Recollection, afterwards? When the Lady is recovered, can he look at her, without remembering ber Person, and the Liberties she permitted him to take with it? - Can she see him - without being conscious that he KNOWS her too intimately?—Has not that Gentleman, then, a great many Advantages, of which, if he pleases, he may avail himself?-Has not the Ice, that might have obstructed his Way - not only been broken, but melted? - With bim, she may violate Virtue, indeed - but, with him, she can-

- and endanger Virtue. 163

not violate Modesty. Modesty, has already been facrificed between them ---- the Victim has been consumed—and it's Smoke has been distipated by the Winds!

But this — though Heaven knows it is enough! is very far from being all. The Women who employ Men, receive Visits from them, at least during the last Fortnight, if not the last Month — and for the Month after Delivery. Nay — nine, out of ten of them, either go to their Midwife-Doctor, or send for M him —

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him — fome, at fix Weeks after the supposed Conception — others, at two Months — three, four, five, fix, or seven — to be informed if they are with Child? How far gone? Whether the Child lies right? Or if they are in Danger of miscarrying? or, from various Motives, best known to them, and their "dear "Doctors!"

Nothing is more common than for some of these Gentlemen to be visited by several Ladies in a Day, to be satisfied on these Heads.

- and endanger Virtue. 165

Heads. A particular Friend of mine, (who is a good deal in Company with a Man-Midwife of great Practice) happened to be at a Doctor's House, one Evening, when no less than fix Women of Fashion came in Chairs during the Course of it - to be informed whether they had fuftained any Injury by a Fright occasioned by a high Wind. The Ladies were attended, one by one, in the Doctor's examining Room* - where it is to be

^{*} The Rooms allotted for these curious Investigations, are generally backwards — M 2 fup-

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fupposed he administered all the Comfort, that such a Number coming upon him at once, enabled him. One of the Ladies Cases, however, appeared to him, to require more Attention, and Consolation, than the rest—for he remained with her much longer

or up stairs, where they cannot be overlooked — but if they happen to be forwards, and on the ground Floor, they are always properly obscured by high Blinds — and the Curtain hangs half way down, if necessary. The room is thus light enough to enable the Examiner to see the pretty Woman, whose Privacies are the Subject of his Inquiries — and yet the serious Pair are as much concealed as if they were in Darkness.

than he had done with the others. At another Time, a Lady came twenty Miles from Town, to a Friends House in London, to be informed by the fame Doctor, whether she was with Child. the Doctor happened to be very busy when he was informed of it. It was defired that the Lady might go to Bed - and that the Doctor would be with her, in an Hour. The Lady obeyed though in broad Day-light. The Doctor, in proper Time attended her in her Bed-Chamber - made the necessary Examination - - after M₃ which which, the Lady was quite satisfied. She was, however, not with Child — then — and, (what is more extraordinary) has not been since!

Can a Man of any Politeness, or even common Civility — pay so ill a Compliment to a pretty Woman, (who has been pleased to indulge him with Liberty to be intimately acquainted with all her secret Beauties —) as to seem persectly indifferent while ranging over them --- insensible to what would tempt an Anchorite? —

— Can

- Can he help admiring those Charms which are unveiled to bim, though hidden to the World? -What an Opportunity for Exclamation! What Subject for Rapture! ---- How much may a Man find to fay on such an Occasion - - - and yet he can say fifty Times as much - - - - without speaking a Word! - - - - Can the Lady be offended if he dwell, on what she is sensible would warm, even under the frozen Pole *?

^{*} What Bufiness has a Man-Midwife any more than a Physician - to attend M 4 But

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But let us consider this abominable Practice in another Light.

Do not these very indecent

Familiarities with a Woman's

Person — and repeated Admission to her Dressing - Room,

and Bed-Chamber — at Moments

when no third Person can be

to whether his Patients are black, brown, fair, or red — have two Eyes, or one—fquint, or look straight — are beautiful, or Frights?—And yet Iam informed, that there are, of these Gentlemen — so captivated by the Charms of a sew (who are honoured by being) Favourites, as to have their Pictures, in Miniature!—Physicians never dream of having Pictures of the Ladies they Cure of Colds, Fevers, &c. because - - in curing these Disorders,

opportunities to infinuate himself into her Considence?—If she has had any little private Difference with her Husband, or Family, will it not be visible in her Manner? And can the Man, who in England represents the

their Passions remain unassected. The Difference of Sexes, excites no thrilling Senfations. The FEELINGS of Men-Midwives, on the contrary—interest them more DEEPLY IN their Patients. The Midwise-Doctors are more sensible that their Patients, are Women--- and they would not have been desirous of their Pictures, if they had not been reminded by Nature that, they are--- Men.

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Confessor of Popish Countries,*
be so very deficient in his Attentions, as not to seem concerned at her Melancholy, and anxious to know the Cause? — Or is it likely that she — who has no Secret concerning her Person, concealed from him — will conceal what affects her Mind? —— Is not her Midwife-Doctor so near

^{*}Like the Confessor, he must have admission, at all Times, and in all Places. Like the Confessor, he is certain of not being interrupted — since, 'till Pernission be given, no Perton, not even the Husband, can approach the Room, if the English Confessor be in Private with his Wire.

her Heart, that she cannot speak of him, without Emotion? -Does the not colour when he is mentioned? - Can she term him by any Epithet, less tender than "dear?" - Must not such a dear Man, then, be in her Confidence? The Moment any Man on Earth, is fo much in the Confidence of a Married Woman, as to be entrusted with her private Disserences, Quarrels, &c. he is feated in the Husband's Throne - - - his facred Rights are infringed - - - he no longer holds that Place in her Heart, which be alone should fill. The infinuating Forceps can PINCH bim (as well as ber) in the tenderest Part — and TURN bis Wife's Mind, with more Ease, than he can the Child in her Womb! ----

Such a Train of Evils attend the Practice, that it is impossible but that every good Mind must approve this Attempt to Shame our Women out of it. Shall Scenes be deemed too bad to be exposed on Paper — and not too bad to be acted? — Can Pictures be improper for the Streets—that are deemed

deemed fit for Ladie's Dressing-Rooms? — I repeat it again and again, that the Immodesty lies, not in me, who relate - not in me who paint — but in those Ladies who pretend to Modesty, and yet suffer the Relation to be true, and the Likeness to be striking. If our Women - holding the Sentiments of Mankind at Defiance — impudently continue the Practice in the Face of Day - shall we not try to force up one Drop of modest Blood into their Cheeks, if one can be found in their whole Frame? -Really

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Really Fashion is so much every thing, that if some Discouragement be not shewn to such an abandoned Conduct, I shall not be furprized if at last, quitting the Privacy of the Bed-Chamber, and Dreffing-Room, it should be brought upon the Stage - and even Harlequin's Mother refuse to yield Birth to her Son, unless conformable to the Fashion of the Times, she be indulged in having a Man-Midwife as well as her Grace - and we should live to see some Pantomime open with the Conjuration of a Man-Mid-

- and endanger Virtue. 177

Midwife, flying on a Broomstick from my Lady's Bed Chamber, into the Glare of a Public Theatre, to bring Harlequin into Action for our Entertainment.

Since nothing has been able to affect our Women, let Doctor Smellie appear in Evidence to prove the Freedoms to which they admit Men-Midwives. I wish to make them Blush, even at the Idea of employing a Man. Modesty, had infinitely better blush in Safety in the closet, while alone—than blush in Dan-

178 Men-Midwives violate Modesty ger, under the Visitation of a Man-Midwife.

Doctor Smellie, Vol. I. Pages 184, 185, 186, 187, 188.—
"Touching is performed by in"troducing the fore Finger, lu"bricated with Pomatum into
"the Vagina*, in order to feel
"the os internum and the Neck
"of the Uterus; and sometimes,
"into the Restum +, by discover-

* Here, MODESTY is violated.

† Here, DELICACY. Thus, both are facrificed! If any other Man were to be caught, taking fuch Liberties—the Husband would deem it sufficient Cause for

— and endanger Virtue. 179

"ing the stretching of the Fun"dus. By some, we are advised
to touch with the middle Finger, as being the longest; and
by others, to employ both that
and the sirst; but the middle
is too much encumbered by
that on each Side, to answer the
Purpose sully, and when two
are introduced together, the

a Separation — Doctor's Commons, &c. — and yet I cannot conceive why he should feel himself more injured, by the Freedoms having been taken by a gay Man of Fashion — than by a Doctor — who is every way qualified to do him equal Honour!

N Patient

180 Men-Midwives endanger Virtue

"Patient never fails to complain.

"The Design of Touching, is to

"be informed whether the Wo-

"man is, or is not with Child;

"to know how far she is ad-

"vanced in her Pregnancy; if

"she is in Danger of a Miscar-

"riage; if the os Uteri be di-

"lated; and in Time of Labour,

"to form a right Judgment of

"the Case, from the Opening of

"the os internum, and the pref-

" fing down of the Membranes

"with their Waters; and lastly,

" to distinguish what Part of the

"Child is presented.

182 Men-Midwives violate Modesty Touch, than when she is re-" clined. One principal Reason " of our Uncertainty is, when "we try to feel the Neck, "the Womb rifes up on our " pressing against the Vagina, at the "Side of the os internum; and in fome, the Vagina feels " very tense; but, when the funco dus Uteri is advanced near the "Navel, the Pressure from above "keeps down the os internum " fo much, that you can gener-"ally feel both the Neck, and "above that, the firetching of "the under Part of the Uterus.

— and endanger Virtue 183

"In the first four Months, the "Neck of the Womb may be " felt lianging down in the Vacogina, by susking up the Finger "by the fide of the os in-"ternum; but the stretching of "the Uterus, and upper Part " of the Neck, cannot be per-" ceived 'till the fifth, and fome-"times the fixth Month; and " even men, the Uterus must be « kept down, by a strong Pressure " upon the Belly.

"The stretching of the Fun"dus is sometimes felt by the

N 3 Finger

184 Men-Midwives violate Modesty "Finger introduced into the Recctum, before it can be perceived "in the Vagina; because, in the "last Method, the Uterus re-"cedes from the Touch, and "rifes too high to be accurately "diftinguished, whereas the Fin-" ger being introduced into the " ReEtum, passes along the Back " of the Womb almost to the " upper Part of the Fundus, "which, in an unimpregnated "State, is felt flat on the back 6 Part, and jetting out at the "Sides; but, the impregnated " Uterus

- and endanger Virtue. 185

"Uterus is perceived like a large round Tumour.

"About the fifth or fixth "Month, the upper Part of the "Uterus is so much stretched, as to rise three or four Inches "above the os pubis, or to the " middle Space between that and "the Navel; fo that by preffing "the Hand on the Belly, especially " of a lean Woman, it is fre-"quently perceived; and if, " at the same Time, the Index " of the other Hand be introduced N 4 " in

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"in the Vagina, * the Neck will feem shortened, particularly at the fore Part and Sides, and as I have already observed, the Weight will be sensibly felt." &c. &c. &c.

But the Doctor is not fatisfied with the Liberties already defcribed. There must be no Part

free

^{*} I once thought of having Engravings made of the different Politions, and Methods, in which these Inquiries are made. Pictures, may affect, where Words fail. By striking the Eye — the Indecency, and of course, Impropriety of the Practice, may be impressed with Force,

free from his researches. Page 191—Vol. I. Smellie. "Obstruc-"tions, and Pregnancy are both accompanied by a stretching "Fulness in the Breasts; but in

on Minds which cannot so strongly be affected by what they read. But I shall leave that to others, who may be better able to paint, than I am. From the Directions that Dr. Smellie gave his Pupils, how to touch—and what the Reader has seen of his Manner of placing Women, for Delivery—he may easily sigure in his Imagination, her Ladyship shut up with her "dear Doctor," under Examination, in the Dressing-Room—or under Digitation in her Bed-Chamber, for some Hours prior to her Delivery.

"the last only, may be perceiv-" ed the Areola, or brown Ring "round the N*ppl*s, from which, "in the last Months, a thin "Serum distills; but this Circle " is not fo difcernable as in the "first Pregnancy, and even then it is uncertain as well as others." Yet, notwithstanding this declared Uncertainty, Men - Mid. wives suffer Ladies to imagine that they can satisfy their Curiosity and Women, who pretend to be modest, first suffer their Breasts to be examined by the Sight, and Touch - and then permit the Exa-

- and endanger Virtue. 189

Examination, to take a more interesting Course---- in order to be informed, of what, Time, alone can discover—even after every licentious Freedom has been taken, to which Vice, and Senfuality can prompt!

Is it possible for a Man in Health, to range over a pretty Woman thus — and not be inflamed almost to Madness?! — Shut up with her, where he knows that no Person dare intrude - - - - first, taking one Liberty — then another - - - now, fanding,

190 Men-Niidwives violate Modesty standing, perhaps, is best - then, a reclining Posture, on a Couch, (for the Touch is performed, both ways,) - - - - to be unmoved, would be incompatible with Manbood! - Talk of Principle - Folly! - No Principle can operate when the whole Man is in a Tumult - agitated by Familiarities, which nothing human can take, without feeling those Effects which Nature intended they should produce. The utmost that Principle can do, is to lead one to fly from Temptation. It cannot work a Miracle - - - - and what — and endanger Virtue. 191
what can be more out of the
Course of Nature, than to take
fuch Liberties, unimpassioned?!

Granting, then, that the Paffions of the Man-Midwife are inflamed - can it be imagined, but, that agitated, himself, he will wish to agitate the pretty Woman, who has set all his Pulses in an uproar? - He cannot help it - - - - he is no longer a free Agent - and of course stands acquitted of Criminality. He cannot be supposed ignorant how to accom192 Men-Midwives violate Modesty accomplish his Wishes*. Under Pretence that it is necessary to dilate, before he can properly decide on her Situation, he may digitate -- - - till infallible Symptoms leave no Room for Doubt, but that the Lady's free-Agency is as much destroyed, as his own. Women feem to be blind to this Danger. Strange, it must ever appear to me, that they can need to be reminded of what Parts they are composed! ---- If I

^{*} If ignorant, I beg leave to refer my Reader to Chambers's Dictionary—to be informed of the Nature of the Clitoris. It is a Master-Key.

place a Beacon, on a dangerous Sand in their Courfe - and caution them when a Storm may be expected - should they not thank the Pilot, who attempts to fave them from Destruction? - If the Woman, who in the Morning, perhaps - would be shocked, even at the very Idea of committing Adultery - - - and who would be Proof against every Attack that could be made, while she has her Reason - can be TRICKED out of her Senses - and, during her Delirium, fuffer what the never dreamed of-can I be faid

194 Men-Midwives violate Medesty faid to have written what Modesty should not read, when I only inform the ignorant, where Ignorance may prove fatal? - Will a good Mind rather wish to with-hold this Book from the Eye of Modesty, than fuffer a virtuous Woman to be informed by it, that if a Man-Midwife chuses to improve his Opportunity, (by putting Fire to those Combustibles to which he may be foolifly or viciously fuffered to gain Admission) it is impossible for any young Weman living to preferve her Virtue? -If the Man-Midwife be not unguardedly

— and endanger Virtue. 195
guardedly hasty in attempting to
spring his Mine, before it has
been properly primed -- her Virtue
must be blown into the Clouds.
Thy Power — O Digitation — is
irresistible!

But — for Argument's fake — let us grant that the Man-Midwife — callous to every Feeling that is natural to Man-hood, remains unmoved — and coolly examines Beauty's hidden Charms, without wishing to avail himself of his Advantage. Yet have not the Liberties that he

O has

196 Men-Midwives violate Modesty has wantonly taken with her Perfon, removed the Shame of a first Violation? -- - Have not the facred Limits, that Modesty should guard from Defilement-been profaned, and polluted, by an unballowed Hand? - - - - Accustomed to the licentious Familiarities of one Man, (not her Husband) a Path has not only been opened, but made smooth, and eafy for another. - Every Defence that Modesty could raise, to guard the Citadel of Virtue has been demolished. The very Citadel, itself, has been in the Hands

Hands of an Enemy - who on quitting it, blew up its chief Barrier — and left a Breach which no Art can repair. A young Creature is but a few Months married, before a strange Man is fent for, called a Doctor who makes his Bow - afks a few Questions in a soft insiauating Manner - and then - - with the utmost Politeness (as a Thing of course - like feeling the Pulse) slides lis Hend --------!!! - Monstrous! Have we no Feeling left? -- After Modesty has flown from our Dwell-02

Dwellings, can we be furprized if Virtue follows it's Companion and Defender? - What is it to me whether my Wife has been polluted by her Midwife-Doctor, in her Dreffing-Room - or by a Libertine, in a Bagnio? - I protest I think the laster, the least Defilement, of the two! -The Idea of her dear Doctor's having been needlessly admitted to such a Knowledge of her Person, would force itself into my Mind, on every Occasion that I should wish to forget it. Infamous, as the Adultress is, her Crime admits

- and endanger Virtue. 199 mits of Extenuation, and she feems pure, when bal'anced against the Pretender to Modesty, who sends for her Doctor, to be digitated. Shame on so abandoned a Practice! - Let it be cried down, and fcandalized, as every Man wishes to preserve his Wife and Daughter from Pollution. There is no Pretence for it, in Nature - and if the Public take it up with Spirit, Women who are not abandoned, will be as much ashamed to have it known that they wantonly employ a Man-Midwife -

200 Men-Midwives violate, &c.

as they should be, on being detected in Adultery. We owe it to ourselves — we owe it to our Wives — to our Children ---- and — we owe it to our Country.

THE END.















